

The People's Press.

SALEM N. C.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

(Entered as second class matter at Post Office at Salem, N. C.)

Congress assembled Monday. The President's message was received and read. Nothing else of importance so far.

We will keep our readers advised of the proceedings during the session. Next week the President's Message will appear in full, in an extra.

The North Carolina Legislature will meet on the 31st of January, next.

Mrs. Sherman, wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman, died in New York, on morning of Nov. 25th.

In the Chicago market, Dec. 1, wheat and corn were lower, and a sharp decline in pork.

James A. Graham, of North Carolina has been appointed a special examiner in the pension office.

The Governor has appointed H. G. McCouch, of Philadelphia, a Commissioner of Deeds for North Carolina.

President elect Harrison declines an invitation to attend the Augusta Exposition in a polite and complimentary letter.

Last week there were seven British steamships at the wharves of Wilmington, all chartered to load cotton for foreign ports.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows a large increase in the consumption of liquor and cigars during the last fiscal year.

Four years ago the total vote in the State on the Congressional tickets was 260,881—democratic 141,894, republican 118,987. This year the total appears to be 280,327, an increase of 19,446.—*News and Observer.*

WALTER P. CALDWELL DEAD.—The Greensboro Workman contains this notice of Mr. Caldwell's death: Died in this city, on Tuesday, 27th inst., Walter P. Caldwell, Esq., after a protracted illness, in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Caldwell was a son of Rev. Samuel Caldwell, and grandson of Rev. David Caldwell, D. D., a learned and devout clergyman.

The New York Times urges that no State should be admitted into the Union until it has sufficient population to entitle it to three members of Congress for every State is equal in the Senate, and in the House two when the House elects the President. Nevada has two Senators, and her population, we believe, has decreased since her admission into the Union, so that although a large population, she has hardly a State for every two Senators. Yet she has two Senators and a member of Congress.—*News and Observer.*

THE JUDICIAL VOTE.—It appears that the vote was as follows:
Davis, 146,437
Shepherd, 146,780
Avery, 146,167

Guthrie, 130,537
Purches, 129,581
Buxton, 129,747

Taking the highest vote on both sides the democratic majority is 16,243.

The vote on the amendment increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges from three, as now, to five, was: For, 121,951; against, 39,393. Majority for amendment, 82,558, which sounds like a Texas majority for democracy.—*News and Observer.*

A band of armed men, wearing masks, broke open the door of the residence of Peter Harrell, Gov. Lee has issued a proclamation offering \$1,000 reward for the party or parties engaged in the release of Sutton.

A Journal special from Calumet, Mich., says: Fire was discovered at eight o'clock at No. 3 shaft Calumet Branch of Calumet and Hecla Mines this morning. A large party of men were working at the time of the fire, which, when discovered had made such headway that the smoke was terribly dense and their lives were in danger. All made a rush for the surface, but eight men are missing. That they are dead is certain.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The headquarters of the ale and porter bosses at No. 2 Irving Place presented a lively scene this morning when hundreds of men formed in line to be registered to take the place of journeyman brewers to be locked out. The men employed in various breweries were interrogated to day as to whether they were ready to give up the Union. Those replying in the affirmative were retained in their work, while those expressing their loyalty to the Union were informed that there was no more work for them.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—The board of health bulletin reports five new cases of yellow fever in the past 24 hours, four whites and one colored. There were two deaths, Anna Cummings, white, and Lizzie Phillips, colored. Total cases, 4,698; total deaths, 410. Dr. Porter to-day issued a long list of rules and regulations governing the disinfection of furniture. A firm in Philadelphia has secured the contract for supplying bedding to the government to replace that destroyed. The burning and disinfecting began Monday.

THE MESSAGE.

From the Greensboro Workman, Dec. 1.

Sudden Death of Judge Settle.

As might well be assumed from the nature of the case, our community was startled a little when the sudden death of Judge Settle, which occurred in Judge Dick's room in the United States Court House, at a quarter past 12 to-day, was announced on the street.

The particulars, as near as we are able to give them, are as follows:

The Judge was complaining yesterday of a pain in the region of the heart, as of a neuragic affection of that organ, although, as he passed down South Elm, near dusk, on his way home, he was as full of life and animation as we ever saw him. This morning, at something near the hour of 10 o'clock, he spent some time in the office of the North State, and was present, and concerning when Col. Boyd gave a client an opinion on a point of law. Complaining of a growingly intense pain in the left breast, the judge walked toward the U. S. Court house, and meeting Judge Dick, remarked to that gentleman that he was suffering greatly and desired to repair to Judge Dick's room where he could lie down. This arrangement was effected immediately, and Dr. Glenn was sent for who administered one-fourth of a grain of morphia by hypodermic syringe, under the effects of which, however, the patient grew rapidly worse, lying on the lounge in Judge Dick's room, where he breathed his last a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

The names of the persons present are: Col. Jas. E. Boyd, Dr. R. K. Gregory, Dr. Chas. M. Glenn, Mr. Ellis Hoskins, Capt. L. A. Bailey, Col. D. Settle and Mr. John Payne. The alarm was quickly given, and the family of the deceased, who live in South Greensboro, came in speedily. It may be proper to say that the pain in the region of the heart was by paroxysms, and that the Judge was perfectly rational until the heart was reached by the pain.

At that moment life suddenly became extinct. We do not know, but believe, that the entire family were in the city at the time of the Judge's death, save his son, Douglas, who is at West Point, Academy, N. Y.

The death of Judge Settle will be widely deplored. He was able in his profession as a lawyer, and distinguished as a politician, and as a United States Judge, as a citizen and a neighbor was pre-eminently kind, genial and obliging, and was a central figure in the social world; just such a man, in fact, as wins the kindly esteem of all, and makes a vacuum by his absence. The whole community views his death as a calamity, and sympathizes with the afflicted family in their inexpressible sad bereavement. May our Heavenly Father sustain them under this dark and painful providence.

In 1860, Judge Settle married Miss Mary Glenn, daughter of Tyre Glenn, of Yadkin county. There were four living of the Judge's children, Thos. Settle, Jr., Solicitor of the Greensboro district; Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Dr. Bell and an unmarried daughter, all living in Greensboro, and a son, a cadet at West Point.

The Judge was a brother of David Settle, U. S. Marshall for the Western District of North Carolina, of Mrs. O. H. Dockery, and of the wife of Ex-Governor Reed.

He was buried in Green Hill Cemetery in Greensboro, Monday.

The United States court-house in Greensboro is draped in mourning.

GEN. HARRISON.

Letter in Response to One Enquiring as to the Southern Policy of the Incoming Administration.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 21.—The Greenville Daily News to-day prints a letter recently received by its editor from Gen. Harrison, and published by his permission. It was written in reply to a letter urging that the Southern commercial interests would be relieved from the obstructive and fearful doubts and fears regarding the Southern policy of the incoming Administration, if Gen. Harrison would make some general assurances of his purpose to follow a conservative course toward the South, and is as follows:

"Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.
To A. B. Williams, Esq., Greenville, S. C.

"MY DEAR SIR:—Your letter of November 10th has been received. I am not ready to make any public utterance upon any public question. Every day I am solicited by special correspondents of the press to speak upon this subject or that, but I have invariably declined, and to your appeal for some expression upon the question which interests you I must, for the present, make the same answer. I understand that you have yourself been satisfied with the expressions made by me in my public utterances to visiting delegations during the campaign. When the surprise and disappointment which some of your people have felt over the result has passed away, and they give some calm thought to the situation, I think they will be as much surprised as I am that they should, in thought or speech, impute to me unfriendliness toward the South. The policies in legislation advised by the Republican party, I believe, registered to take the place of journeyman brewers to be locked out. The men employed in various breweries were interrogated to day as to whether they were ready to give up the Union. Those replying in the affirmative were retained in their work, while those expressing their loyalty to the Union were informed that there was no more work for them.

"Very truly yours,
BENJAMIN HARRISON."

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The debt statement issued to-day shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of November to be \$11,199,817; decrease of the debt since June 30th, \$17,094,803.57; cash in the treasury, \$612,874,621.91; gold coin outstanding, \$129,264,228; silver certificates outstanding, \$227,415,789; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$11,360,000; legal fractional currency (\$346,681.016; fractional currency as lost or destroyed, \$6,919,184.47; total interest-bearing debt, \$947,068,202; total debt of all kinds, \$1,690,975,250.72; debt less available credits, \$1,148,489,853.07.

THE MESSAGE.

It is a plain, businesslike report of the condition of the various departments, prepared by a few paragraphs in which Mr. Cleveland speaks for more important laws and a stricter adherence to constitutional methods, so that monopolies and trusts shall not increase, but that all Americans shall have a fair chance in the race of life. What he says on this head is sensible and well put, but as the people have just elected to power a party which favors monopolies, trusts and combinations, Mr. Cleveland is as one crying in the wilderness. Whenever the people get tired of the present system of taxation they have it in their power to change it. For the present, the recent elections show that they do not care enough about its evil effects to order a change.

The President urges upon Congress relief for the Supreme Court business, necessary reforms in the land laws, a revision of the pension laws, and some other business.

He announces that we are at peace with all countries, speaks briefly of the Sackville incident, and having urged very strongly that Congress should resort to strict constitutional methods, oddly enough recommends to Congress "the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu." He calls attention to the abuses of our naturalization laws by foreigners who take out their "papers" with no intention of living in this country.

He says that the cost of collecting the revenues has been lessened, and that the surplus revenues continues large.

The total ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to \$379,266,074.76, of which \$219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and \$124,296,871.92 from internal revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, by \$7,862,797.10.

The ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of \$119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was \$8,278,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than \$5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter mentioned year.

The revenues of the government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the rest of the year, amount to \$377,000,000; and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period are \$273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of \$104,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are \$377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are \$275,177,488.34, showing a surplus of \$101,822,511.66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the Sinking Fund act, amounting to more than \$47,000,000 annually. The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was \$5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent in 1887, to less than 3.2 per cent for the last year.

It will be interesting to see if the Republicans can better this showing as to the cost of collecting the revenues.

Eleven effective vessels will be added to the navy within the next twelve months, and the ordinary expenses of the Navy Department have been decreased by more than twenty per cent from the sum expended for the same purposes in the years 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Mr. Cleveland recommends that a fixed standard of gross postal receipts in any place shall entitle that place to a public or federal building.

He calls attention to the confession of his Attorney-General, that while judgments in civil suits amounting to \$552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the government during the year, only the sum of \$129,934.71 was collected thereon. That is a very poor showing.

He states that 452,557 persons are now receiving pensions, of whom 806 are of the War of 1812, with 10,787 widows of those who served in that war. Those old fellows must have married young wives late in life. Sixteen hundred and sixty pensioners served in the Mexican War, and 5,104 are widows of those who served in that war.

The total sum expended for pensions and administration of the office is over \$2,000,000, and for the actual cost of per cent of the gross income, and nearly 31 per cent of the total expenditures of the government.

The army consists of 2,189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men, and costs \$2,000,000.

Three hundred and twelve million silver dollars have been coined, \$61,000,000 of these are in actual circulation, with \$237,500,000 silver certificates.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OUR NAVY.

Secretary Whitney's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Secretary Whitney has presented his annual report to the President. After giving a brief review of the condition of the Navy as it will exist on the fourth day of March, 1889, in comparison with the same as it existed on the fourth day of March, 1885, and furnishing a list of armored vessels hereof, authorized by Congress, the Secretary says: "So far as armored ships are concerned the subject is yet to be treated in a broad way by the Department and by Congress. At the present time the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first class fighting ship can be produced and furnished to the Department in this country as soon as in course of construction any element or feature is required; but this has never until the present time been true, and therefore consideration of the subject has been necessarily postponed by the Department until the present time. Efforts of the Department in ship construction have necessarily since March, 1885, been devoted to unarmored vessels, and as to these the Department is able to report that when ships in the course of construction, and those authorized, shall have been completed, the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or commerce destroyers, having the highest characteristics, viz: of a size 3,000 tons and upward, and possessing a speed of 19 knots per hour and upward.

The importance which has been placed upon this branch of naval armament will be appreciated from the statement that England and France possess sixty-five vessels of the class known as unarmored cruisers. The attention of the world was attracted to the destructive effect which was produced upon the

commerce of the United States by cruisers fitted out under the auspices of the Confederacy during the war of the Rebellion. The total tonnage of registered vessels of the United States had risen year by year until in 1861 it amounted to 2,642,028 tons, and between 1861 and 1866 it was reduced to 1,491,926 tons, or in other words to the point we had reached in 1849, from which decline we have never recovered.

The insurance war risks upon American vessels during the war rose in exceptional cases to as high as 25 per cent.

Sir Charles Wilson, Director General of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, recently stated that "it is one point clearer than another in the history of commerce it is this, that when a State cannot effectively protect its carrying trade in time of war that trade passes from it and does not return."

Lord Charles Bessford, lately a member of the Board of Admiralty, in the same connection, stated: "To-day one-half of the people in England would absolutely have no bread to eat but for the food that comes in over the sea. It is a matter of life and death for you to protect commerce and you have not the ships to do it with."

We cannot at present protect our coast, but we can return blow for blow, for we shall soon be in a condition to launch a fleet of large and fast cruisers against the commerce of any enemy able to inflict most serious and lasting injury thereon.

With regard to the production of power by machinery, the report says: "An examination of the vessels ought to be so designed as to produce ten-horse power for each ton of machinery, and it was determined to make that the standard, and to enter into no contracts that were not based substantially thereon. Plans of machinery were purchased abroad, which upon trial, has approximated that result. Bidders were authorized to bid upon plans thus submitted to competition, or were permitted to submit their own plans, but were obliged to guarantee results determined upon by the department under severe penalties for failure, and with compensating premiums in case of attaining better results. It results that all contracts for the construction of ships which have been entered into since March, 1885, call for the production of power by machinery equal to the highest standard. The effects of the department in this matter have been cordially seconded by bureau chiefs, and it is believed that at the present the department has reached a point where entire reliance can be placed upon it for the production of war vessels equal in character to those of any other country. It is gratifying to be able to report that notwithstanding larger Federal expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, a reduction in other directions has made the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for the three years ending June 30th, 1884; the ordinary expenses of the department having been reduced over 20 per cent. The table shows that the expenditures for the years ending June 30, 1882, '83 and '84, were \$47,979,397, and for '85 and '86, \$46,830,630.

Under the head of coast and harbor defense the Secretary states that "in the last annual report of the department considerations were given leading to the conclusion that it would be unwise for the Department to follow the course of European powers in building unprotected torpedo-boats, and in the present uncertainty regarding the practicability of submarine boats, and while waiting practical trial of dynamite gunboats, it has been deemed wise for the department to build one light draught, heavily armored harbor defense floating battery, or ram, for which designs have been prepared by the Bureau of Construction and Steam Engineering in consultation with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Advertisements for this vessel call for submission of bids in the month of February next.

Business methods of the department are considered at some length and a history given of the efforts being made to simplify, systematize and improve them.

THE ANARCHISTS.—CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A meeting of 200 people at Thalia Hall, yesterday afternoon, was as close an imitation as possible of the Anarchist gathering on the Thanksgiving day preceding the Haymarket outbreak. The speakers were guarded in their utterances, but the spirit of the assemblage was shown by distribution among those present of a number of copies of a handbill of Hor Most, which caused the disruption of the International in 1882, driving out those who did not believe in dynamite. The principal speaker was Albert Curtis.

He said the present system of the Society was not worth giving thanks for, but was worth cursing to the lowest depths of hell.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

New Bern Journal: New Bern beats the State on saw mills. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 300,000 feet of lumber is sawed per day by the several mills. The lumber product annually by the saw mills of Craven county is valued at \$600,000. The most of this lumber is pine. How long will the pine family last?

Years: A gentleman who has been a close observer of the weather for nearly forty years told us a few days ago that in his experience he had never before known so long a period of windy weather at this time of the year, and that he had never known so continuous a wind to last for long.

FALL - - WINTER.

-: 1888 -: 1889 -:

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

Look Down

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

the long list of GOODS that we carry, and see if there is anything you want.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. N. H. MEDEARIS.

